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NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1893.-TWELVE PAGES.

JERSEY CITY.

MANY APPLICATIONS FOR WORK AT THE OFFICES OF THE COMPANY-EN-

The men who have left the service of the Lehigh Valley Railroad are keeping up a good fight in Jersey City, and believe they will win. Although much has been said about moving large been extremely small. The first milk train which has come in since Saturday arrived in Jersey City early yesterday morning. The Lehigh officials say that they are receiving great numbers of applications for work. The strikers at this end of the line admit that this is true, but they say that the applications come from incompetent railroad men and men who know nothing about railroad work.

The strikers are especially pleased over the fact that the officials have experienced great dfficulty in getting engineers. At the headquarters of the men in Greenville yesterday afternoon there was rejoicing when they read a dispatch from Galesburg, Ill., which said that several Chicago, Burlington and Quincy engineers, who left there on Monday night to work on the Lehigh, had returned to the C., B. & Q. disgusted with their experience. However, a small number of engineers have been employed by the Lehigh the last three or four days. How to get rid of these men was the question that bothered the strikers. They decided to try moral suasion and greenbacks. They tried it and found it to be successful. In this way three engineers who took the places of strikers at Perth Amboy were induced to quit work yesterday. A passenger on an incoming train yesterday afternoon told a reporter that two omotives had been destroyed near Easton and abandoned there because their furnaces had been burned out by inexperienced firemen. The strikers say that fully a dozen locomotives have met this fate since the strike was ordered. All the Lehigh passenger trains left the city on time yesterday. They carried few The incoming trains were late. The Wilkesbarre train brought in two pas-

The movement of freight was extremely slow yesterday. The first freight train left the yards

The movement of freight was extremely slow yesterday. The first freight train left the yards at 10:30 a. m. There was a "Gregory man" on each car, and there were two in the engine. Their presence seems to be unnecessary, for the strikers wisely keep away from the yards. Their headquarters are fully a mile from the yards. Five freight trains left the city in the course of the day and evening.

In the Lehigh freight office it was announced that hereafter all Lehigh trains would enter the yards over the single track owned by the Lehigh road, instead of over the Jersey Central's tracks. The Lehigh road has one track running into Jersey City from Roselle. It was built last summer. It is said on good authority that this step was taken by the Lehigh at the carnest solicitation of Jersey Central officials, who are anxious to avoid having any trouble with their men. Captain Farrier had fifty Jersey City policemen in the yards yesterday, but as they were not needed the number was reduced in the course of the day. The railroad officials have provided quarters for the police and the private detectives in two sleeping-cars which are in the yards.

A Lehigh Valley westbound freight train was stopped on the Jersey Central's tracks at Roselle yesterday afternoon by the refusal of the towerman to open the switches so the train could pass on the Lehigh tracks which join the Central's tracks there. The cars were stalled in front of the station and a Central passenger train was delayed. Finally a Central brakeman uncoupled the freight train, and when green hands attempted to recouple the cars the drawheads were broken. The Central men refused to help repair the damage. The Valley train was guarded by a dozen officers, and got away after long delay.

Two through freight trains came into the Jersey City yards last night over the Lehigh Valley line—one at 9 and one at 11 o'clock. They carried freight from St. Louis, Chicago, Suspension Bridge, Buffalo and other points.

LEHIGH OFFICIALS CHEERFUL

FREIGHT MOVING IN THE COAL REGIONS AND SOME STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Philadelphia, Nov. 24.—As viewed in this city both parties to the Lehigh Valley strike have made gains in the last twenty-four hours, but those of the company have been the greater. There is but little change in the passenger service, but the loaded trains are being moved much more freely. This is mainly due to the large number of recruits secured by the company to fill the strikers' places, and, while not a few of the new men have been induced to foin their lot with those who have gone has made a considerable addition to its working enced railroad men. The situation at Savre, as viewed from the company's standpoint, is outlined in a dispatch received at the general offices in this city to-day from the official in charge at Buffalo. The dispatch says:

Matters on the northern division are in better shape an ot any time since the trouble began. At Sayre up a last night there had been moved during the day five trains east from Sayre, which cleared out all the perish-able freight that had been lying there. In addition three freight trains were started from Coxton to Sayre, and understand they went through all right. We also moved two freight trains from Sayre to Manchester, and a train of merchandise from Manchester to Buffalo. We expect to start at least ten trains from Buffalo by noon and to start at least ten trains from Buffalo by noon and fitteen or twenty in all during the day from Buffalo. We have had a train of freight from Manchester this a. m. We are getting nothing but the finest class of men of all kinds, and the applicants are very pienty. The only thing that will prevent from breaking the blockade at Sayre at once is lack of protection. It was with the greatest difficulty that we were able to start trains from Sayre yesterday on account of the efowd completely infesting our premises and intimidating the men.

The following is the text of a dispatch from Acting General Managor Voorbace, received at the

Acting General Manager Voorhees, received at the

general offices this afternoon: South Bethlehem, Penn., Nov. 21.

To Charles Hartshorn, Philadelphia:
Have to report steady improvement in general situation. We did more work at all points yesterlay than men are doing excellent work. We have already five trains out of Buffaio this morphing, and more will follow during the day. We took eight freight trains out of Sayra yesterlay, and have one reported out this morning. Good week is being cone in the coal regions, although every effect is being made to latinidate or entire away men who are working. We handled ten floats at Jersey City vesterday, and matters are ven are working. We hanned the hoats at Jersey City pesterday, and matters are rapidly assuming a northal aspect. We shipped over 2,509 tons of coal over decks at Perth Amboy yesterday, and the superintendent reports full force working there this morang. We are

ing strength at all points, and setting very many reat its thought here that the storm centre of the strike has shifted to Sayre. All depends upon the ability of the leaders of the strike to keep in check such turbulent spirits among their followers as might in the event of the company's getting the upper hand be led into the commission of lawless deeds and a hand-to-hand conflict with the representatives of the company and the armed authority of the State. Militia men say that if the Governor should order out the National Guard 2,000 troops could be thrown into Sayre within two hours.

The leaders of the Grievance Committee called on George W. Childs and hinted that he be an ar-

d. We are, or you may say, I am ready aybody that comes to us." This mild state-owed that Mr. Wilbur had retreated from

CITY OF OHIO.

A HOTEL ALSO, THE HOME OF GOVERNOR M'KIN. LEY, DESTROYED-FELIX MORRIS'S PERFORM-ANCE INTERRUPTED-ONE LIFE LOST.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 24.-Fire broke out in the new Henrietta Theatre to-night, and in less than an hour and a half this elegant playhouse, the Chittenden Hotel and auditorium and the Park Theatre were in ruins. Felix Morris, in "The Paper trains of freight, it is a fact that the amount of Chase," was playing at the Henrietta Theatre, outgoing freight handled by the Lehigh road in and the orchestra had just finished the overture Jersey City since the strike was ordered has when the manager, Albert Ovens, appeared on the stage and informed the audience that there was a small blaze in the rear of the theatre, and suggested that they leave the house. As no flames were to be seen and the audience was small, they did so in order. The members of the company were dressed for their parts, and as they were as-sured the theatre was fireproof, made no effort to remove their wardrobes. In a few moments the flames, which first appeared in the large auditorium adjoining the theatre, which was unfinished, out in the rear of the stage, and almost instantly the whole proscenium was ablaze. The members of the company fled in their stage clothes, The manager said to a United Press representative

that he had saved almost nothing.

A high wind was blowing from the west and fanned the flames so that when the fire department arrived the theatre was doomed, and the Chittenden Hotel, adjoining was burning.

A man who was recognized as Andrew Armstrong, a stage hand, and who worked above the scenery, appeared at the fourth story window of the theatre and cried for help. He was told not to jump and he would be saved. He disappeared from the window and was not seen again. The walls of the theatre fell in soon after. So far as known this was the only life lost. The guests of the Chittenden Hotel had ample time to escape, but few of them saved any property.

Just north of the hotel on the High-st. front

stood the Park Theatre. Gray & Stephens, with their trained dogs and ponles, were giving an exhibition there. The curtain was suddenly rung down there and the audience was informed that otel adjoining was on fire. So far was the audience from being panic-stricken that they fused to go out, and demands were made that the performance proceed. They finally went out slowly. and very combustible, was in ruins. Here also the company lost much property, but saved their

and the Chittenden Hotel were built three years ago by Henry T. Chittenden, and were owned by him. The Park Theatre was owned by a stock company. The loss on the Henrietta Theatre and auditorium

is about \$600,000.
The Chittenden Hotel, including furnishings and property, was worth \$400,00, and the Park Theatre, \$10,000. There were also in the buildings the Ohio Savings Bank, the Star shoe store, Rice's drug store and Goodman's clothing store. The losses on will aggregate \$50,000. There was an insurance on all the property burned.

Governor McKinley lives at the Chittenden, but

both he and Mrs. McKinley are in the East now. The private property of value that the Governor had in his apartments was saved by Captain H. O. S. Heistand, of the Regular Army, who

happened to be in the hotel.

The fire destroyed the whole square bounded by High, Spring and Front sts., and the first alley north of Spring-st. It is not known how the fire originated, but it was probably from a defective flue in the theatre. The engineer of the theatre, named Thompson, is missing, but as his duties kept him in the basement it is not likely that he has been burned. The stage of the Henrietta was one of the largest in the country and the theatre was elegant and modern in construction. Julia Marlows opened the Henrietta the first week in September, 1892. Stuart Robson was billed to play

there next Monday night Messrs. Dickson and Talbot, lessees of both theatres, say that an actor named Howard, with the and regulations of the State Civil Service Com-Felix Morris Company, has not been seen since the mission. Amendments to the law will be subfire and they fear he is lost.

Armstrong, though many firemen were seriously

A DISAGREEMENT AT THE VICTORIA.

THE PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER SAID TO BE AT LOGGERHEADS OVER THE CASE OF THE EMBEZZLING CASHIER.

There is trouble at the Victoria Hotel, and before it is settled there will probably be a change in the management of the house. Charles Stanfield, the proprietor of the house, and Hazen L. Hoyt, the manager, are at loggerheads, and the reason of it is this: The bookkeeper of the Victoria, William P. Wentworth, embezzled nearly \$30,006 last August. Mr. Stanfield thinks that Mr. Hoyt should be held responsible, and Mr. Hoyt holds an entirely differ-ent opinion. Hence the trouble, while the cause of ent opinion. Hence the trouble, while the cause of it all walks the streets free, on \$10,000 bail. Silence on all sides was the order of things at the Victoria last night. Mr. Hoyt would not talk on the subject, nor would the clerk at the desk, and Mr. Stanfield could not be found. From an outside source it was learned that the feeling between the two men is of three years standing. Mr. Stan-field had just become one of the heirs to the Mark erty. Mr. Hoyt, it is alleged, was made personal responsible to the estate for the Victoria Hote when Mr. Stanfield became its proprietor, and the latter found that his bookkeeper was enjoying champagne when his salary was better able to

Mr. Stanfield suggested the possibility of Mr

Mr. Stanfield suggested the possibility of Mr. Wentworth's living beyond his income, but his suggestion was not favorably received, and, it has been maintained, he was told to "shut up." He did so, and when the embezzlement was reported he was in a position to exclaim triumphantly: "I told you so." He did so, and, moreover, he told Mr. Hoyt that he was responsible for the loss. As said before, Mt. Hoyt holds another opinion.

A civil suit will possibly be the outcome of the affair, and the trial of Wentworth will be actively prosecuted. It was said at the hotel last night that Mr. Hoyt was preparing to move out, but this report could not be verified. The dishonest bookkeeper was, by the will of old Mr. Stanfield, made a representative of the estate, at the Victoria Hotel, at a fixed salary. Therefore Mr. Hoyt could not remove him. The bookkeeper paid all the bills, and it is said that he put off the various tradesment who supplied the hotel and pocketed the money. When discovered he fled, but was later arrested, indicted and released on bail.

INTIMIDATED BY A MOR

Spokane, Wash., Nov. 24.-The city was in a state of great excitement yesterday over the demonstration of the workingmen, who demand that the in-junction proceedings be withdrawn restraining the city from beginning work on the \$50,000 water-works. After Wednesday night's monster indignation meeting was over a secret meeting was held, at which incendiary speeches were made. A com-mittee of thirteen was appointed to act in bringing the corporation to terms. When court opened yes-terday morning to hear the injunction case the

ARRESTED ON CHARGES OF GRAND LARCENY. Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 21.-Frederick Morris, of the Bath, the name of which was prominent during against State Controller Campbell, was arrested

FREIGHT MOVING SLOWLY. FLEDINTHEIRSTAGE CLOTHES city. He declares that he is more sinned against than slowing in the transactions referred to, intimating that he has been bled and squeezed into his present predicament.

DR. PAUL HOFFMAN HURT BY A CABLE CAR KNOCKED DOWN IN BROADWAY AND DRAGGED SEVERAL FEET-TAKEN TO HIS HOME

'UNCONSCIOUS. Dr. Paul Hoffman, Assistant Superintendent of Schools and one of the most genial and popular among city officials, is the latest victim of the cable car. In going to his home in the Alpine Flats, West Thirty-third-st., at 8 o'clock last night, he was knocked down, dragged several feet and so severely injured that he will be confined to his room for many weeks. Dr. Hoffman had been to dinner in company with his friends Judge Lawrence of the Supreme Court, and Dr. Erdman, who lives at No. 141 West Thirty-fourth-st. The three separated at

Approaching the northeast corner of Twenty-seventh-st, was an uptown cable car, No. 104, driven by Mortimer Shea. Several persons hailed it; the car slackened speed for the usual stop, and in the same instant Dr. Hoffman trotted across the road. Evidently he thought that he would be able to cross in front of the car and reach the sidewalk, but as he touched the track the clang of the bell thundered in his ear. He stopped, turned, and the light of the head-lamp flashed in his eyes. ear-piercing yell as he felt himself knocked de and half-dragged under the fender, his heavy body striking the ground with a thud at each jump of the car. Shea gave one mighty twist of the grip and the car stopped, having dragged the doctor six

and the car stopped, having draaged the doctor six feet beyond the corner of the street. It is the street at Dr. Erdman and Policeman Flitzgerald were at Dr. Hoffman's side and pulled him from under the car. Then, by Dr. Erdman's direction, the now unconscious man was taken into Gattile's jewelry store, on the northwest corner of the street, and there tended until a New-York Hospital ambulance arrived and took him to his home. Dr. Edward Frankell, who is attending Dr. Hoffman, said last night that he had sustained severe general shock and general injuries. An examination to-day would probably show that some of Dr. Hoffman's left ribs had been fractured.

The police arrested the gripman, Shea.

THE CRUISER OLYMPIA'S FAST TIME.

AVERAGING 22.2 KNOTS ON HALF OF THE COURSE. -OFFICIAL TRIAL TRIP NOT COMPLETED RECAUSE OF A SLIGHT ACCIDENT.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Nov. 24.—The cruiser Olympia started out for her official trial trip in Santa Barbara Channel at 8:45 o'clock this morning. The surely to the course. She went over it the first return met with a slight accident and did not complete the trip. On turning in the rough sea and going east at an increased speed, making 142 essary to start an auxiliary pump, which prime

the bollers and slowed the engines, preventing the finish. The Olympia came back and anchored in the harbor, where her pumps are now being overhaused. Another trial will be made to-morrow.

The contractors, who were on board, are entirely satisfied with the performance of to-day, and are confident the cruiser will beat twenty-two knots for a complete run. The average revolutions of the engine during the trip were 140; the maximum, 142. The bollers steamed easily at 19e pounds pressure. The cruiser kept at nearly an average speed during the entire forty-three knots, and did not vary one knot while on force. The maximum speed was 22.26, which was kept up for several miles.

Commander Cotton was enthusiastic over the Olympia's show of speed, and stated the average speed at 22.15. The average speed of 22.2 is that given by Engineer Eckhart.

FOR REVISION OF STATE LAWS.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE CIVIL SERVICE STATUTES-THE ELECTION LAWS.

Albany, Nov. 24.-Professor Collin. of the Statu The manager of Felix Morris is assured that his amendment which seems to be the most favored company all escaped from the theatre in safety. Is one prohibiting the State Controller from pay It is believed that no lives were lost except that of ling the salaries of any State employe whose office ing the salaries of any State employe whose office comes within the provisions of the Civil Service Reform laws, unless he has the certificate of the State Civil Service Commission to the effect that such employe has been regularly employed in compliance with the rules and regulations of the State Civil Service Commission. Professor Collin says this amendment has been under discussion for several menths.

It is expected that Senator Saxton and the Revision Commissioners will soon be in communication regarding a revision of the State Election law to meet the defects in its provisions which were made apparent at the last election.

MAY BE DEPUTY STATE TREASURER. Albany, Nov. 21.-State Treasurer-elect Colvin has tendered the appointment of Deputy State Treas-

urer to his brother-in-law, J. Ledlie Hees, cashier of the National Mohawk Itiver Bank of Fonda, Mr. Hees is considering the offer.

MANY WERE IN DANGER OF SUFFOCATION Chicago, Nov. 24.-Shortly after milnight every momentary failure of the gas supply. The police relighted the street lamps. About 2 o'clock the gas relighted the street lamps. About 2 o'clock the gas supply failed a second time, and then the thought of danger arose. Chief of Police Carney called out every man of the police force to search for danger of any kind. He sent his men in all directions to private houses, to hotels, and to dormitories of the Northwestern University to apprise the inmaies of the danger. It was found that Charles Turnquist, a druggist, was the only person seriously asphyxiated. When discovered by the police Turnquist was unconscious, and was revived with difficulty. The cessation of the flow of gas was caused by the stoppage from some unknown cause of the governor controlling the transfer of gas from one tank to another.

Chicago, Nov. 24.-The existing cold wave is the

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR MEETING.

Philadelphia, Nov. 24.—The General Assembly of the Knights of Labor did not elect the four memalthough General Master Workman Powderly with drew the names of Charles S. Davis, Charles R. Martin, John O'Kecfe and Thomas O'Reilly, and substituted Thomas B. Maguire, J. P. Duncan, P. H. Quinn and J. H. Robertson, This concession was made by Mr. Powderly, it was asserted, in the interest of harmony, but Secretary-Treasurer Hayes and his friends declared on the floor of the convention that the concession was only a subterfuge, by the means of which Powderly hoped to continue in power. The General Master Workman made a long address this morning, in which he said that he desired peace, and that he thought the bad feeling shown was injuring the order.

J. Bishop, of Boston, was elected General Worthy Foreman yesterday, and John W. Hayes was reelected Secretary-Treasurer.

Indianapolis, Nov. 21.-Yesterday the Citizens street Railroad Company was informed of a plot

to blow up its power-house, at Tennessee and Georgia sts, with dynamite bombs. The plan was to place seven bombs about the building, with fuses timed to explode after 2 o'clock in the morning, when all employes would be off duty. One of the conspirators became frightened and gave the information. The company has been discharging old employes rapidly of late.

DEMANDED \$10,000 AT THE PISTOL'S POINT. Chicago, Nov. 21.—Charles Nostrom, a well-dressed oan, called at the home of James R. Walker, of the Tacoma Safety Deposit Vault Company, at No. 1,725 Prairie-ave., last evening and asked to see Mr. Walker. On being shown into the parlor he asked Mr. Walker to assist him out of his financial difficulties. Mr. Walker declining to give him any money. Nosirom drew a revolver and pointing it at Mr. Walker's breast, said, "Write me a check for \$10,000 and hand it over, or I'll put a hole into your heart."

Mr. Walker knocked up the pistol with his left arm, and opening the street door with his right, pushed Nostrom out of the house. Mr. Walker then shut the door and telephoned for the police. Some hours later Nostrom was arrested and taken to before for housebreaking. the Tacoma Safety Deposit Vault Company, at No.

BLOUNT'S PREJUDICE SHOWN HIS REPORT AGAIN DISSECTED

PROF. ALEXANDER, OF HONOLULU, POINTS

OUT ITS UNMISTAKABLE ANIMUS.

THE WORK OF A SPECIAL PLEADER WHO RE-FUSED TO WEIGH BOTH SIDES-HISTORICAL

> A CASE-WILFUL MISREPRE-SENTATION APPARENT.

Washington, Nov. 24.-Professor William D.

Alexander, for twenty years Surveyor-General of Oahu College at Honolulu, has been already quoted in these dispatches as one of the most events which led up to the Hawaiian revolution last January. Professor Alexander is the son of one of the early American missionaries to Hawall, and was born on the islands. He is a graduate of Yale, having been the salutatorian of the class of 1855. He is a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, is the author of an Ha-

wallan grammar and of the standard history of Hawail, and is considered one of the ablest sest-informed and most impartial men in Hawail. Mr. Alexander was one of the authorities consulted by Mr. Blount for information to embody in his now famous report, but the venerable Hawaiian scholar was astonished to find, when the report appeared, that nearly everything he had furnished had been suppressed by Mr. Cleveland's "Paramount Com-missioner." Speaking of Mr. Blount's report,

Professor Alexander said to-night: BLOUNT'S REAL PURPOSE

"The long-expected report of the Hon. J. H. Blount on Hawaiian affairs has just been laid before me. It is impossible, at short notice, to review a State document of such importance, but justice demands that some statement should be made in regard to the attitude of the Provisional Government toward Colonel Blount, Confident of the justice of its cause, the Provisional Government afforded the Commissioner every possible facility for obtaining information, and spared neither time nor money in furnishing him with full details on every subject under investigation. While it was supposed by the Provisional Government and its friends that the chief object of his mission was to report upon their offer of annexation to the United States, he carefully concealed his real object, which seems to have been to make out a case against their title to govern and against the character of a former representative of his own Government

"With the approval of the Cabinet, and at Mr. Blount's request, I prepared full and careful statements on the past history and present ownership of the lands of the country, on the onstitutional history of the Government, on the political events of Kalakaua's reign, and the causes that led to the revolution, and an account of the unfinished annexation treaty of 1854. has printed the account of the treaty of 1854, a comparatively unimportant matter of ancient history, but has suppressed all the other in-formation which I furnished him, substituting therefor the statements of the Royalist Cabinet Minister of Finance other officers of the Hawalian Government made elaborate and accurate reports for his use on a variety of subjects. He never, however, offered to have my testimony taken down in regard to the facts of the late revolution of which he knew that I had been

THE METHODS OF A PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

of special pleading. It is pervaded from beginning to end with a strange hostility to the American colony, built up and fostered by the policy of the United States for the last forty years which has created the civilization of these islands, developed their resources and opened an important field of commerce to the Pacific States. With their struggles for decent and honest government during the last fifteen years, he has no sympathy whatever. In his pating in the affairs of these islands.' In his view 'the character of the people of these islands is and must be overwhelmingly Asiatic,' which he probably regards as a 'consummation deof immigrants from the United States being able to find encouragement in the matter of obtaining homes in these islands.' He seems to think, as Governor McDuffle of South Carolina wrote of the Texans in 1836, that 'having emigrated to that country they had forfeited all claim to fraternal regard,' and that 'having left a land of freedom for a land of despotism with their eyes open, they deserved their fate."

not take this view of the case of the Texans, nor will they be indifferent to the fate of their countrymen in Hawaii. On the whole Colonel Blount's report gives the impression that he had so completely prejudged the case as to be almost impervious to any evidence opposed to his predilections. His animus is betrayed by the earliest letters in his correspondence with the State Department. His partiality to Royalist sources of information has led him into many errors, even in regard to matters not involved in the present controversy. For example, on page 6 he states and wrote English,' which but few of the adult natives are able to do at the present time. Again, in the face of full information based on documentary evidence, he describes the notorious ex-Mormon adventurer Gibson, who was connected with the worst political scandals in Hawallan history, as a 'man of large information, free from all suspicion of bribery,' who 'led the

natives and some whites." "His extraordinary statement on page 6 that 'the story of the division (of the lands of 1845) is discreditable to King, chiefs and white residents' is so flagrantly unjust, and so opposed to the verdict of all other authorities on the subject that it discredits the Commissioner's judgment on all other subjects. That grand act of Kamehameha III, by which he made the poor serfs owners of their homesteads and laid the foundation of individual property in land, and which gained for him the name of 'Kamehameha the Good,' is justly considered the glory of his reign, and reflects the highest honor both on those 'white residents' who brought it about and on the King and chiefs who voluntarily gave up part of their hereditary lands and privileges for the good of their vassals.

"On page 8, after briefly adverting to some of

the obnoxious legislation of Kalakaua's reign, while ignoring the main question then at issue, he proceeds as follows: 'None of the legislation complained of would have been considered a cause of revolution in any one of the United States, but would have been used in the elections to expel the authors from power. The alleged corrupt action of the King could have been avoided by more careful legislation and would (sic) have been a complete remedy for the future.' My reply to this is that the chief difficulty lay in the autocratic power of the King. who had the appointment of the Upper House and packed the Lower House with servile office-

holders, while he also held an unconditional veto on all the legislation. At the same time, naturalization, besides being conditioned on five years' residence and the possession of real estate, was entirely at the discretion of the King, who refused it to those foreigners who were opposed to his corrupt schemes

"Colonel Blount speaks of the 'alleged' corrupt action of the King. This was proved by his own witnesses in a trial held before the Supreme Court, information of which I furnished to Colonel Blount. The remedy suggested by Colonel Blount had been tried for several successive sessions in vain. All constitutional means of redress had falled. In 1856, the good people of San Francisco, finding themselves in a similar plight, took up arms and expelled the rascals who had controlled all the machinery of elections, and in several of the Southern States the 'shotgun' has been resorted to as the only means of deliverance from 'carpet-bag' rule and negro domination. It ill becomes Colonel Blount to deny the 'sacred right of rev-

PREJUDICE PLAINLY SHOWN.

"His strong prejudice against the reform party is shown by his comments on the constitutional amendments, which Kalakaua was compelled to accept in 1887. He shows no appreciation of the magnanimity and forbearance of the leaders in that movement, who allowed the King to retain the throne and revenues which he had forfeited and did not touch a single right of the natives. He entirely ignores a most important article of the revised Constitution; viz, that 'No executive or judicial officer, or any contractor or employe of the Government, or any person in the receipt of salary or emolument from the Government, shall be eligible to election to the Legislature of the Hawaiian Kingdom, or to hold the position of an elective member of the same. And no member of the Legislature shall, during the time for which he is elected, be appointed to any civil office under the Government, except that of a member of the Cabinet.' This struck at the root of the King's use of his patronage to control Legislatures. The power to appoint nobles was taken from the King and vested in electors possessed of a moderate property qualification. Thus the control of the Upper House was taken from an irresponsible, semil-barbarous despot, and given to the better class of natives and whites. It was the only way in which the property and intelligence of the country could be assured of any voice in national affairs. Colonel Blount would apparently be in favor of leaving all the great interests of the country to the unrestrained mercy of an ignorant portion of the population, which pays about one-tenth of the taxes and is largely controlled by demagogues of the lowest type.

"The first free and fair election by secret ballot for twenty years was held after the revolution of 1887. There were no troops except at Honolulu, and they were not visible. The utter collapse of the Royalist party at that election was due to moral causes, especially to the comstitutional amendment cited above. The Commissioner is especially bitter against the Portuguese settlers, whom he would disfranches if he could. He even goes so far as to say that 'it is wrong to class them as Europeans.' Perhaps he considers them as Asiatics. Thus he disposes of 12,000 of the most industrious, thrifty and moral people in the country. Their crime, in his eyes, consists in their unanimous support of the Provisional Government and gle right of the natives. He entirely ignores a most important article of the revised Consti-

Passing over minor points, it is surprising to of 1892 he does not allude to the protracted struggle between the friends and opponents of the lottery and opium rings, allied with the appointment of a Cabinet from the ranks of its appointment of a Cabinet from the ranks of its supporters. This Lottery bill, which was forced through by wholesale hribery and the personal influence of the Queen, was expected to be a source of revenue which would render her independent of leans. It was also believed that the Lottery Company, being outlawed in the United States, could be relied upon to counteract American influence in the islands. The virtual sale of the kingdom to this piratical organization might well be denounced as an act unfriendly to the United States, and the omission of any reference to it by Colonel Blount is significant.

lution of last January and partisan. The pains taken by the Queen to destroy all known copies of her proposed despotic constitution shows how much she dreaded the effect of its publication, but its main points are well known. It would have given the Queen the power of appointing the nobles and would have disfranchised nearly all white voters. An important amendment, omitted by Colonel important amendment, of the effect that have disfranchised nearly all white voters. An important amendment, omitted by Colonel Blount, was one to Article 41, to the effect that the Ministers were to hold office during her will and pleasure. No special pleading on his part can cleak the revolutionary character of her act. Her two attempts at revolution during her brother's reign and her false and treacherous course in regard to the Lottery and Opium bills had destroyed all trust in her word, so that her alleged retraction, published Monday forenoon, produced no change in the situation.

THURSTON'S STATEMENT ACCURATE.

"Having been an eye-witness of the public occurrences of Monday and Tuesday, the 16th and 17th of January last, I can say that my recollection, as far as it goes, entirely corroborates Minister Thurston's statement. I will only add a few observations on points that have said: been passed over by others. I notice that Colonel Blount's report makes but slight reference to the immense and enthusiastic meeting held to the immense and enthusiastic meeting held on Monday afternoon at the armory, which was at least twice as large as the dispirited Royalist meeting held in Palace Square, about three blocks distant. The general impression of the impotence and demoralization of the Government that prevailed has since been shown to have been well founded. The tension of feeling was extreme, and the landing of the United States marines then, as in the former affair of 1889, gave a grateful sense of relief and security to the white residents. As it was, two incendiary fires were started during that night.
"A military organization of four companies

to the white residents. As it was, two incendiary fires were started during that night.

"A military organization of four companies of white men, which had been brought to a high degree of efficiency in 1887, and had crushed the insurrection of 1889, was disbanded in 1890 by a Royalist Ministry. This organization, officers and men, was now revived and reinforced by new recruits from the best class of residents. The proclamation of the Provisional Government was rend at the front entrance of the Government Building a quarter of an hour earlier than had been expected, with only one rifleman on guard. As the reading was concluded, I saw Company A. composed of Germans, arriving on the double quick, in company order, followed in a few minutes by Company B, composed of Americans and Englishmen.

"The grounds were immediately cleared and guards set, and in half an hour there were 100 troops present, which number was doubled before 5 o'clock. It was well understood by these

"The grounds were immediately cleared and guards set, and in half an hour there were 100 troops present, which number was doubled before 5 o'clock. It was well understood by these men that the United States marines were under orders to remain neutral. They fully expected to fight, and their spirit and confidence, based on past experience, was such that I had no doubt of the result. A well-known Royalist had been placed by Marshal Wilson in charge of the Government Building, but waited there in vain for a force that never came. A large quantity of ammunition was found in the Foreign Office, intended for the defence of the building.

"The wooden building called Arion Hall stood west of the Opera House, a large brick building, which intervenes between it and the Palace, It is therefore impossible for me to understand Colonel Blount's remarks on its strategic position. Certainly Arion Hall would not be exposed to fire in the event of an attack upon the Government Building from the Palace. I leave it for others better informed on the subject to discuss other questions at issue, and have confined myself to the discussion of facts in regard to which I have had special opportunities for ascertaining the truth."

A PROTRACTED CABINET MEETING.

Washington, Nov. 24.-The Cabinet meeting t Washington, Nov. 24.—The Capinet meeting to-day was protracted beyond its usual length. It began at 11 o'clock and the formal part ended at a quarter past 2, when Secretary Gresham left the room. An informal conference of the remainthe room. An informal conference of the remaining members with the President made it last nearly an hour longer. All the members were present except Secretary Smith.

It is understood that appointments to Federal offices in Chicago—the Postmaster and Collector of Customs—and the request of Admiral Mello's agent who arrived in New-York yesterday, that measures be taken to prevent the enlistment of men for the Braxillan service in this country, were under consideration PRICE THREE CENTS.

GOV. M'KINLEY IN BOSTON.

HOME MARKET CLUBS GUEST.

A WARM WELCOME FOR THE PROTECTION CHAMPION.

EX-SPEAKER REED, SENATOR BOAR, GOVERNOR

ELECT GREENHALGE AND OTHERS HELP CELEBRATE THE VICTORY OF REPUB-

THE BUCKEYE GOVERNOR.

Boston, Nov. 24.-The banquet of the Home Market Club in Mechanics' Hall to-night was the finest affair of the kind ever witnessed in Massachusetts, and was a fitting climax to the recent Republican victory in this State, Nearly 1,500 men occupied seats at the tables, while not far from 5,000 women and men occupied the galleries. The hall was elaborately decorated with flags and bunting, while large portraits of Presidents Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Harrison, Arthur, Hayes, Garfield, Governor-elect Greenhalge, Governor McKinley, Thomas B. Reed and Lieutenant-Governor Walcott were suspended in front of the balconies On the platform were seated, among others, Governor McKinley, Governor-elect Greenhalge, Collector Beard, William H. Bent, president of the club; ex-Postmaster Thomas N. Hart, the Rev. E. A. Horton, Senator George F. Hoar, Congressman Thomas B. Reed, Congressman Robert G. Cousins, of Iowa, and Governor Levi K. Fuller, of Vermont. President Bent, in behalf of the Home Market Club, welmed all to the feast of reason and flow of soul. He said that a year ago an organ of the Democracy invited the Home Market Club to surrender, but this club knows no such word as fail. The club rallied its forces, and it still lives. He concluded by introducing Senator

SENATOR HOAR IN A MERRY MOOD. Senator Hoar was cordially received. "Since the last meeting of this club," he said, "it has not been our turn to play; it was our Democratic friends' time to move. Well, since our last meeting they have moved and we have moved. They moved when the President called the extra session of Congress, and we have moved in the elections in Massachusetts, in New-York and New-Jersey and Ohio and Pennsylvania and Iowa and Kansas, and I think, to follow the metaphor of the game of chess a little farther, though perhaps some of our antagonists may understand some other game a little better, we have said and are entitled to say 'Check' to the King. It is now for our Democratic brethien to move again. This assembly is evidence enough that you agree with me that this is no time for the business men of New-England to abandon their efforts; this is no time for the Home Market Club to give up or to disband. There is nothing upon which good government depends, there is nothing which is essential to sound finance or to commercial prosperity to which the party now in mercial prosperity to which the party now in power in this country is not a standing and constant menace."

Senator Hoar then briefly alluded to the attitude of the Democrats on the silver question. He also said:

Hoar, who was received with great applause.

But we are looking with special curiosity just now for the report of the Democratic majority of the Committee on Ways and Means. There seems to be a singular mystery about it. It is the first case I ever heard of where a young mother, or rather as old mother, after a long period of barrenness, was not willing to show the baby. Can it be possible that, instead of a young philosopher, there is a young "robber baron" born after all The only thing that seems certain about the infant is that, although there may be no great cry, there will be very little wool. The Democratic free-trade hen does not seem to cackle much. Can it be possible that a protectionist cygnet, or duckling, is to be hatched in the free-trade nest!

well be denounced as an act unfriendly to the United States, and the omission of any reference to it by Colonel Blount is significant.

"As the first half of Colonel Blount's report proves on examination to be the reverse of a thorough and impartial review of the facts, it That standard of wages cannot be maintained for that large class who are engaged in manufacturing employments but by securing to American manufacture the advantage of the American market. That advantage can be ecured by proper and adjusted legislation, and has been These doctrines are established alike by authority, by reason and by experience. Under this policy the country has lived and prospered for thirty-two years.

GOVERNOR M'KINLEY'S WARM GREETING.

The scene when Governor McKinley arose to speak was indescribable. The people arose in a body, waving handkerchiefs and cheering for several minutes. It was fully five minutes after he arose before the Governor's voice could be heard. His clear-cut, incisive, logical statements went home to every man in the big audience. Here is what Governor McKinley

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Home Market Club: I did not accept the invitation to your annual banques to participate in the speechnaking, but rather to meet the men of New-England, whom I have so often met in the men of New-England, whom I have so often met in social and political assemblage before, joining them, nos-in exultation over the recent victories, but rejoicing with them in the general good feeling over the exaltation of a great American principle. I come also to felicitate with them over the patriotic victory so triumphantly won in the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts. It was a glorious triumph for the true American sendiment, for the labor and industries of the State, for the patriotism of the country, and will rank with the beat of the mighty election achievements of this great mother State.

the country, and will rank with the best of the mighty election achievements of this great mother State.

It was not a mere party victory. More and greater than this, it was a victory of the people, by the people, for the protective cause, which is the people's cause. This year, in Massachusetts as in Ohio, politics was business, and business was politics, and united they triumphed. It was discovered that business rests upon confidence and certainty. Industry is only the agency to meet the wants of mankind. While the wants of mankind are the great factor in our industrial prosperity, the ability to craftly factor in our industrial prosperity, the ability to gratify these wants is essential. The manufacturer makes cloth because the merchant wants it and can give ample sebecause the merchant wants it and can give ample se-curity for payment, and the merchant wants it because his customers want it and are able to pay him for his investment with a profit. If the great consuming classes are cut off in their incomes and wages, the merchant's sales decline, and when they decline the demand for labor declines and the workman's wages decline. If capital cannot get a profit out of its investment, it will not work and it. in the future. It must be able to calculate on the future, it must know that what it makes to-day it can dispose of at a profit to-morrow or next week or next month. It must be certain that no legislation is to intervene which will injuriously affect the value of the goods it makes or

will injuriously affect the value of the goods it makes of the market in which they are sold.

Manufacturing industries have no assurance to-day, either as to price or the market, beyond the immediate present. If they turn a wheel beyond present orders, they are confronted with uncertainty and probable loss, and capital, always sensitive, shrinks from these, and while it sits in fear, labor sits in illeness. The too common expression that "tariffs could not affect my business" is little heard now. The very threat of tariff changes has been sensibly and injuriously felt in every industry and enterprise, and those who were wont to changes has been sensibly and logurously feit in every industry and enterprise, and those who were wont to regard protection as a mere bounty to manufacturers and to the labor in protected industries have come to regard it as quite as essential to one occupation as another, and quite as necessary to the prosperity of one branch of business as to another.

LESS WORK MEANS LOWER WAGES.

LESS WORK MEANS LOWER WAGES.

I cannot be mistaken that the most vital part of the economic contest now going on is the question of labor and wages. The more there is to do, the less wages will be paid for what is done. It is the more to do, not the less, that is the particle striving of the people, and should be the aim of all political partics. There will be less to do at home, the more we have done abroad. The more free trade we have, the more foreign goods we will lave, and the more of such goods we have in competition with our own products the less we will make at home, and the less we make at home the less labor will be employed at home, and the less labor employed at home, and the less labor employed at home,